

## THE POWER OF THE WILL.

Science has revealed to us the fact that the human mind and human soul are closely united, in reality they are one. A study of psychology informs us that the soul is a unit, in essence with a trinity, of powers and activities. It being divided into three parts namely; the intellect, or power to know. The sensibility, or power of feeling. Lastly the will, or power of the soul to will. Each of these respective parts are very great, yet all our achievements in this life, also all that we may hope to be in the life beyond the grave, rests chiefly upon the power of the will.

Volumes may be written concerning the wonderful attainments of our talented men and women. Every school child is acquainted with the history of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Marconi and others, how those highly esteemed persons, who have been of great benefit to the world at large rose from obscurity to fame and renown. We marvel at their greatness and if we but stop to consider, the reason, for this marked success lies in the power of their will which must of necessity be back of all achievements. Many a noble idea has originated in the intellect, only to fade away because the individual lacked sufficient "will power" to bear him out.

Out of the intellect arises all the benevolent affections, such as love, gratitude, piety, reverence, friendship, etc., also all the malevolent affections as anger, hate, jealousy, etc., but if any train of thought along any of those lines be indulged in, what will it profit the world or ourselves if we lack sufficient "will power" to bear out our intention. It is therefore necessary that should develop our will and train it, according as our conscience demands.

Every one of us knows right from wrong, at all times, under all circumstances, if we give our conscience a chance to speak. All that is divine in us is summed up in that one word "conscience." The Creator has so willed it, that in times of temptation, there is always and ever a way out if we sincerely wish it. Therefore your conscience will never deceive you. Give it a chance to speak to tell you how to act under each new difficulty that arises. Summon your will power to your assistance and the difficult problems of life will be clearly solved. If we once form the habit of doing this, we will become better men and women, and thus only can we hope to reach the higher intellectual plane for which we are all striving.

We are living in a great intellectual age now, so far as colleges, universities and schools are concerned. The majority of persons with whom we meet can talk fluently and discuss ably, all topics of modern interest. But despite all this, our great country, the most highly civilized country on the face of the globe, is rapidly demoralizing itself. Let me explain; Today there are more social evils in our country than there were twenty-five or even five years ago. Yet we pride ourselves that every year we are growing wiser and more intellectual. In a sense this is true: we are becoming more intelligent in the way of education, but the fault lies in the fact that we are not making the proper use of the knowledge received. It really seems as if we sometimes use our knowledge for the purpose of seeing how far we can get ahead of our competitors in an underhand way. It is just and right for each competitor to win out if he can by fair means, but sometimes a goal is desired and filled with a desire to win; truth, manhood, reverence for God, all are forgotten in the mad rush to win the goal which gives opportunity for seizing the "almighty dollar."

We seemingly forget that "the love of money is the root of all evil." "Habit is a cable, we weave a thread of it each day and it becomes so strong we cannot break it." This quotation from Horace Mann, is exceedingly true in every respect. Let us begin right now to weave the threads of good habits. Let us inquire of our conscience, when we are tempted to graft and deceive. Let us ask "Is it right?"

All the social evils of today are carried on by well educated men and women and alas! women too, must bear their share of blame for many are guilty. Ignorant uneducated people are not wise enough to deceive the public, therefore it requires intelligence to serve the purpose of deception. For instance the White Slave Traffic that is so extensively carried on in the cities, could never be conducted without the cunning and deceit of smooth-tongued instruments of Satan.

Please do not misunderstand me, I would not for a moment have you think that I condemn the educational advantages which we have today in our land. I heartily approve of them; but I repeat the fault lies within ourselves. Do we make the proper use of this education?

Self-government is the first law of the universe, and the only place where we have absolute control is within the limits of our own cranium. Every

man or woman that cannot control his or her own being and cannot summon up enough will power to bear them out when they have reached a decision, is a slave to the forces of evil.

Education is just and right. We cannot obtain too much of it, if we make the right use of it.

The end of education is to live completely. To attain this end it is necessary that we not only receive an education, but also put it into practice.

In this present day there is graft in every line of trade, from the dairyman who allows the water to remain in the milk cans after rinsing, to the food trusts that corner the food products and thus increase the cost of living.

There are so many social evils that are detrimental to the welfare of our country! If we would only stop to consider the absurdity of them all, I feel sure that we would never be found guilty either indulging in, or encouraging the same. For instance there is the levity of the Courts in annulling the marriage vows. Those divorce proceedings are a scandal to civilized country, yet they exist. God forbid that I should utter such a statement at this time, or any other time, which the word of God will not verify. It is plainly written "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." When the disciples asked Jesus concerning a writing of divorcement his answer is given in Mark 10:3-12 in which it is forbidden. Can we expect a nation to continue to thrive so long as it continues to boldly oppose the commands and teachings of God? Legal separation may in rare instances be necessary to the welfare of the parties concerned, but absolute divorce and the right to remarry, never. It is strictly forbidden in the Bible. Why should we try to uphold it?

It seems very much as if we would try to wrest the universe from the hands of God and try to carry on the world's affairs to suit our own taste. It is gross sensuality.

"Thou shalt not kill" is very plainly written as one of the Commandments yet we uphold the law for taking the life of a murderer. Some by the noose others by electrocution. This is again in direct opposition to the laws of him who said "Vengeance is mine I will repay."

Murder is generally committed by persons who have reached the stage where they care very little for their own life; they know if convicted that after a short imprisonment all is over. I verily believe that if the would-be criminals were punished by life imprisonment and hard labor, there is no doubt whatever but that there would be fewer crimes committed than under the present system. Much may be said upon this subject but that is another article.

Education, both mental and moral and a thorough training of the will will produce a clear conscience, a moral, God-fearing individual, capable of conducting him or herself properly in this life, and assist others to the level, fitting themselves for the true life which begins in the realm of bliss which is spoken in John 14. Am I right? Is not the result worthy of the preparation. What say ye? Let us hearken unto conscience and the issues of life will be clearly and definitely solved.

It is with great contempt that we look back upon the era of time known as "The dark ages" before the Reformation. Yet if we stop long enough in our mad rush of political graft and social corruption to consider our own footing in this present age, we will find ourselves in about as dark an age as we care to witness: so dark in fact that we will need the light of a new reformation in order to save us from ourselves. What an awful enemy we have to contend with, when we are our own foe. Nevertheless it is true. In a very plain sense, man is his own worst enemy.

We are all by nature selfish. The Bible says that we are born in sin, and for this reason each individual is provided with a conscience whose office it is to guide and direct us if we will only let it do so.

The hardest battles you have ever fought, were they not those silent battles that you had within yourself when the forces of evil were working in your intellect, and the still small voice of conscience urging you to choose the right situation. Ah those silent battles fought within one's own soul, when right and wrong are warring for sole possession and this still fight goes on from time to time, until by will power one or the other is driven out and the remaining force becomes sole possessor of the individual's soul. How much rests upon the training of the will, without which individuals are not their own master, but are blown about by every wind of doctrine. Let us train our wills and neglect it not for in it lies the principle of self-government.

MAY C. MCCAULEY.  
"Generally debilitated for years. Had sick headache, lacked ambition, was worn out and all ran down. Burdock Blood Bitters made me a well woman"—Mrs. Chas. Freloy, Moosup, Conn. ad

## PICKED UP IN PENNSYLVANIA

Lebanon.—Myerstown lodge of Odd Fellows is arranging to celebrate, the sixty-fifth anniversary of its organization and the ninety-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the order.

Sharon.—Trooper Frank White of the state constabulary was indicted for the murder of Trooper Robert Myers. White and Myers were scuffling for possession of a revolver during the recent flood in Sharon, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through Myers' kidneys, causing almost instant death. White's home is in Butler, while Myers lives in Missouri. White will be tried next week.

Lebanon.—A total of \$2,400 for 33 head of cattle was the high water mark reached at the sale of the stock of the late Mays Smith of near Myerstown. One cow alone brought \$152. The total realized for all the goods sold was \$5,428. Two auctioneers and two clerks were needed, and several thousand people attended.

Catsaqua.—While sawing wood at Catsaqua, Milton Hefflinger drove his saw against an explosive concealed in the wood. In the explosion that followed Hefflinger suffered so badly a lacerated hand that it may have to be amputated.

York.—Sixty-four boys employed by the York Card & Paper Co. struck for an increase of wages.

Johnstown.—Relatives of Malcolm A. Luse, whose absence from the city has been a mystery for the past two weeks, believe that he will return. Luse was a member of the firm of Mason, Luse & Holsinger and disappeared after telling his wife he was going on a short business trip to Windber. Nothing has since been heard from him.

Butler.—Oil and gas men here were stirred by the announcement that the Phillips Gas & Oil Co. had brought in a big gas well in the newly developed Portman field, east of Butler. Gauges taken for a few hours indicate that the Phillips well is good for 12,000,000 feet a day. The new well is 400 feet west of the Portman well, brought in a month ago, which is averaging almost 40,000,000 feet a day, and is the largest gas well ever struck in Pennsylvania. The new field is dotted with derricks, and other companies expect to strike the gas sand soon.

New Castle.—"That's the fastest I've traveled in many a day," was the smiling remark of Mrs. Nancy Roberts, aged 99, after she fell down stairs at the Almira Home for Aged Women. Attendants who saw her fall rushed to her side, expecting to find her dead or seriously injured. She was unhurt.

Washington.—Simon Povojssek, aged 29, a miner of Bentleyville, died in the Memorial hospital in Monongahela from a bullet wound which he received while resisting arrest.

Butler.—As a result of pomaine poison from eating limburger cheese, Mrs. Archie Schenck, Mrs. Margaret Ford, Howard Ford and Mrs. Lillian Schenck are in a critical condition.

Shamokin.—The "button strike" which began at three mines of the Mineral Mining Co. extended to three more of the company's collieries and two independent operations. Six thousand men are idle. The strike is designed to compel non-union workmen to either join the union or quit the mines.

Greensburg.—John E. Schuck, aged 45, of this city, was found hanging in the stable of Armour & Co. here. Johnstown.—A case that is attracting much interest is now on in the Somerset county courts. The case is that of Regina Corwinski against the Borough of Windber and others, and is the echo of a Fourth of July fatality that occurred in the big coal town several years ago. The daughter of the plaintiff, aged 18 years, while standing on the porch of her home, was killed by an exploding pipe, while in discharging the fireworks. The mother, as a result, asks damages in the sum of \$25,000.

Pittsburgh.—John Woods, aged 22, of Hazelwood, a car inspector for the Union railroad at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Bradock, was caught between cars which he was coupling and crushed to death. He was a son of Samuel J. Woods and was a member of Centuria Council, No. 2085, Knights and Ladies of Security.

Lebanon.—Relatives of Charles Adolph Hahn, a German, who was fatally injured at a railway crossing in this city in September, 1890, will inherit a considerable estate in Germany if they can be located.

Stroudsburg.—Not a single marriage license was issued in Pike county during the month of March, and the clergymen of the various churches are beginning to feel alarmed.

Latrobe.—The body of John Chomo, aged 56, of Whitney, who disappeared from his home March 31, was found in the Whitney reservoir by boys who were playing. It has not been determined whether Chomo met with foul play or committed suicide. He had been in poor health for five or six months.

Johnstown.—Getstown is agog over the little surprise that was sprung when Samuel Hersberger, aged 74, and Mrs. Mary Berkey, his neighbor, aged 69, were married by Justice of the Peace Shaffer. No one had even suspected that Mr. Hersberger had been courting the widow, and no one dared to suspect that she was in love with him. They will make their home at Getstown.

## SUFFRAGE WINS IN SENATE

In Final Test Resolution Carries by Small Majority

### APPOINTIVE BOARDS UPHELD

Philadelphia Has Alleged Grave Trust—Anti-Cigarette Bill Becomes Law—Other Bills Signed.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.) Harrisburg.—The woman suffrage resolution, the subject of political maneuvering for months, passed the Senate finally by a vote of 26 to 22, obtaining the necessary twenty-sixth vote, a majority of the whole Senate, through the eleventh-hour shift of Senator McNichols, of Lackawanna county. His change of attitude was effected through the activities of Stephen J. McDonald, president of the Central Labor Union of Scranton, who rushed to the Capitol from a mass-meeting of labor leaders in Paterson, protesting against the Industrial Workers of the World.

The resolution's passage was a notable triumph for the indefatigable women who labored for submission of the question. Victory was obtained against the wishes of most of the Republican organization, although Senator Vare supported submission and Senator Penrose lent some slight influence to the cause. At the last moment the machine leaders, deserting their original plan to postpone the vote and then turn in, determined to defeat it.

The resolution, by the action of the Senate, was accepted by the Legislature. It passed the House early in February by a vote of 131 to 70. By the provisions of the Constitution it must pass two sessions of the Legislature before the proposed amendment can be voted upon by the people. If it passes the next Legislature the amendment will be submitted to the people in November, 1915.

Defeat for the organization was just as much a surprise as was victory for the suffragettes. It came after an hour of speeches by a dozen Senators. Then, just a few minutes before the vote taking, Senator McNichols injected uncertainty into the tense situation by announcing his decision to support submission, although he is opposed to women voting. The organization leaders knew that their fight was lost with this declaration, and were prepared for the dramatic finish. Advocates of suffrage and "antis" lined opposite sides of the Senate.

It was a tense five minutes while the vote was being taken. For a short period the ants led, but as the last ten names were called the tide turned toward the suffragists, the vote giving the constitutional majority coming from Senator McNichols. When Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds announced the vote, 26 for and 22 opposed, the Senate chamber became a picture of emotions. The galleries, predominantly pro-suffrage, broke forth in cheers, while the leaders of the movement embraced each other and rushed to the floor to shower good wishes upon the 26 men who had upheld their cause.

Appointive Boards Upheld. Opposed by the entire Philadelphia membership in the House and five members from Allegheny county, the Stein bill to amend the school code so that the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Boards of Education could be chosen by the people instead of being appointed by the judges was defeated. Eighty members voted for the bill and 92 against it. Opposition was led by Representative John R. K. Scott, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Scott insisted that politics should be kept from the public schools. He said school control methods in cities should differ from those of boroughs, and that the appointment of school directors in Philadelphia by the judges had brought men of experience and wisdom into school affairs.

That the people of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are worthy of trust in the selection of their school directors was the argument of Representative A. C. Stein, sponsor of the bill.

He questioned the constitutionality of a law which allows a school board appointed by judges or other public officials to levy and collect a tax amounting, as in Pittsburgh, to \$5,000,000 a year for school purposes. This question is now pending in the United States Supreme Court.

Samuel B. Scott, of Philadelphia, opposed the bill, and Lorenzo Smith, of Philadelphia, objected to the old method of electing school directors.

To Recast Enabling Act. Chairman Roney of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared that the personal property tax bill designed to aid Philadelphia's subway project, and introduced in the House by Representative Shern, was clearly unconstitutional. The committee did not act

### County Utilities Bill Wins.

The Richards bill, providing that counties may have the same right of ownership of public utilities as municipalities, was passed in the House by the vote of 165 to 6. The Richards measure provides that counties may purchase or procure through condemnation proceedings street railways, electric light and gas plants and all other public utilities. Representative Richards, of Allegheny county, is the bill, which like the Bigger City ownership bill was drafted by Mayor Magee of Pittsburgh.

upon the bill because Speaker Alter delayed in referring it.

"There will be no unnecessary delay in reporting this bill after it is put in constitutional form," said Roney. "Lawyers interested in this legislation are now reshaping the bill, fixing up the title and readjusting the clause transferring the tax to Philadelphia, which is coextensive with the county." Representative Shern also said that the bill, as introduced, was unconstitutional. He will help the Ways and Means Committee perfect it. He thinks it will be favorably reported by the end of this week or early next week.

Following a series of conferences attended by Attorney-General John C. Bell, William Draper Lewis, Deputy Attorney-General Trinkle and members of the House and Senate Committees having in charge the public utilities bill, Mr. Bell announced that a number of amendments were discussed. Among them was one eliminating the clause which provides that a railroad or transit company may use the lines of another company without consent of the former. Mr. Bell said the conference also discussed the advisability of eliminating the provision for the physical connection of telephone companies. This is desired by the Bell Telephone Company.

The amendment desired by Mayor Magee, of Pittsburgh, which would strike out the provision for valuations of stocks, bonds and trust certificates by the commission was also taken up. Attorney-General Bell said the discussion hinged mainly on what should be stricken from the bill as it stands.

After the conference it was agreed that the bill with the amendments should go to the printer, and that a further conference be held, to be followed by a public hearing.

### NOW THE GRAVE TRUST.

Philadelphia Cemetery Lot Owners Declare One Exists.

Cemeteries which prevent gardeners not in their employ from caring for lots, were characterized by John Monaghan, of Philadelphia, who represented several hundred protesting lot-holders, as "maintaining a cemetery trust; a grave trust, if you will." The statement was made during a hearing before the House Judiciary Special Committee on the Spelzer bill, which would prohibit cemetery officials barring outside gardeners from working for lot-holders. Cemetery officials and attorneys said independent gardeners are not amenable to rules made for the uniform development of their cemeteries, and for the protection of lot-holders.

The cemetery men also protested against the bill on the ground that to allow outside gardeners to work unrestricted would deprive the cemetery companies of needed revenue. They said 10 per cent of the purchase price of each lot, which the law requires shall be laid aside for permanent maintenance, was not enough to keep roads, walks and grounds in condition.

### Small Cities Ask Efficient Plan.

Practically every one of the 23 third-class cities in the State and many of the 60 boroughs which are entitled to become third-class cities, were heard from at the hearing of the House Judiciary Special Committee on the Clark bill, passed by the Senate, which gives third-class cities a commission form of government.

They were a unit in declaring there is need for a change from the present system, and the majority of those who addressed the committee favored the enactment of the Clark bill in its present form. Representatives of the League of Third-Class Cities advocated the Beidleman small council bill.

The Clark bill gives third-class cities a council of four members and a mayor, to be elected at large and to be paid. Executive and legislative power is vested in this body, the Mayor having a vote but no veto. Each councilman is to be head of a department, including public works, public safety, public grounds, and buildings and parks. The bill contains the initiative and referendum, but not the recall.

It was suggested the bill be amended to increase the voters who can secure a special election under initiative or referendum from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.

The Jones bill, prohibiting the sale of agrettes and the shipment of such feathers into or out of the State after July 1, 1914, was approved by Governor Tener. The bill was presented in the Senate in January and the subject of several hearings by committees, being advocated by organizations interested in the preservation of wild birds. The blue jay, English sparrow, starling, kingfisher, buzzard, various hawks, certain owls and the crow are not to be protected by the law, and any person who finds the blue, night or green heron destroying fish in public or private plants shall have the right to kill the birds.

Providing that poor directors of each county shall provide medical care for indigent persons assumed to be in danger of hydrophobia.

Requiring construction of an adequate fishway at the McCally Ferry dam.

### New Justices Appointed.

The following justices were appointed by Governor Tener: Ephraim K. Yorkey, West Potts Grove Township, and H. Claude Bell, Ninth Ward, Pottstown, Montgomery County; B. M. Mundorf, Chanceford Township, York County; John T. Clark, Conyngham Township, Luzerne County; John T. Patton, Warrior's Mark Township, Huntingdon County; Alfred F. Van Horn, Troy Township, Bradford County; John E. Miller, Glen Campbell, Indiana County, and James J. O'Neil, Midland, Beaver County.

## LOVERS' RESTING PLACE

"THE GROTTTO" ON CAPITOL GROUNDS A PLACE OF CHARM.

Thirty Years Ago It Was One of the Wonder Places of Washington—One of the Marvels Under the Olmsted Plans.

The capitol grotto is a fascinating resting place in summer. This grotto, or "summer house," as it is officially known, is a red brick, low octagonal structure in the northwest grounds of the capitol at the parting of the north walk with one that sweeps around from the north side to the west plaza. The

roof which covers the twenty-two stone seats is open in the middle, making this rest an open court save for the boughs of tall alantus and catalpa trees that spread above it. One side of this grotto opens into a dim and rocky cavern, where shadows linger, ferns grow and water splashes from a hidden city water main. Many spring and summer courtships have flourished there; many lovers have sighed there.

Thirty years ago this motto was one of the wonder places of Washington. The newspapers had articles about it and Washingtonians came by all the horse car lines from the most distant parts of the city for the pleasure of inspecting this beauty spot. "The grotto!" Why, even the name of the thing was new in Washington! It had an alluring sound, suggestive of romance and all that. It was one of the marvels which under the Olmsted plans had been put in the capitol grounds.

It is a question whether this picturesque recess has fulfilled the hopes of its designers. Really, not a great many persons rest there in summer, because comparatively few persons walking through the capitol grounds pass that way. It is off the usual track of foot-pilgrims. Nor is it covered inside and out with ivy, as its projectors said it would be. Ivy grows around it, but the vines that produce most of the summer shade are moonvines that die after the first blighting frost.

The grotto was built in 1881-82. F. H. Cobb, engineer in charge of the improvement of the capitol grounds, in accordance with the Olmsted plans, said in his report, October 1, 1881:

"There has been so much complaint from the want of a resting place for those who walk from the bottom of the hill to the landing that, to meet this want a structure is now being erected designed to combine both drinking fountain and a secluded cool retreat."

Mr. Olmsted in justifying the idea leading up to the building of this grotto had written:

"The use of ordinary park seats, either movable or fixed, will be better avoided in these grounds, for reasons of taste and propriety as well as the disorder and nuisance to which they would lead. If it should be attempted to do without any resting place, however, the inconvenience that would result would probably lead to the adoption of some unsuitable expedient. Hence it has been thought better to introduce special arrangements designed with all practicable precautions against abuse. The summer house in question will provide for persons passing through the northwest grounds a cool and shady place in which a few minutes' rest can be taken without interruption to the walks or breaking the leading lines of view.

"It is intended to provide a drinking fountain about which a number of persons may stand without obstructing the walks, and, lastly, incidentally to the above purposes, to secure conditions favorable to certain types of beautify vegetation."

### Dust Always in Air.

There is no such thing as dustless air. No matter what precautions are taken, particles of dust will always be found in the atmosphere, even in a hermetically sealed room. There are very rarely less than 100 particles of dust in a cubic centimeter of air, and, in big cities, there are sometimes as many as 150,000 in that exceedingly small space.

Dust has no special color, since it is composed of all sorts of things—particles of coal and other minerals, grains of sand blown from the earth's surface, pollen, and other forms of vegetable matter, etc. The reason it looks black against a white surface and vice versa is that the particles that are visible against a dark surface are naturally the light ones, whereas when dust settles on a light surface, the dark particles catch the eye.

### Population Is 96,496,000.

The latest estimate of the population of continental United States, places the figure at 96,496,000 January 2, 1913. This figure was used by treasury department experts in determining that of the total money in circulation in the country on that date, \$3,350,727,580. The amount per capita was \$34.72.

### Her Preference.

"I hope my dear prospective landlady, you never season your meals with acerbity."  
"Oh, dear me, no, sir! We generally use plain French dressing."